

## FASHION'S DICTATES.

SILKEN POPLIN SUDDENLY STEPS  
INTO THE FRONT RANK.

ZOUAVE JACKET IN A NEW GUISE.

Four Popular Styles of Collars—How  
to Make the Sun-Pleated Skirt—The  
Latest for Dress Fronts and Trim-  
mings.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, April 24.—Our old friend, the silken poplin, has become popular again. It is many a year since it occupied this position in the fashionable world, but now it seems to be, as the theatrical people say, in for a run. A watered silk poplin cut into small checks in cream and brown, white and black, gray and white, and in other colors, such as dark blue and red or mauve and cream, is extremely smart. It will furnish very dainty dresses, when trimmed with velvet and embroidery, or, more novel still, with the metallic embroidery.

It has also come to pass that linen dresses are very fashionable. These are trimmed with incrustations of guipure over a transparent lining of contrasting colored silks. I notice that with the ecru or ripe corn colored linen, Nile green, pale blue, or deep rose color look extremely well. The waist and collar band should be tied with similar colored taffetas place.

A novel feature of the tailor-made costume this spring is a smart little Zouave jacket worn over a fancy silk blouse, or a perfectly-fitting waistcoat. These Zouaves are cut in several ways, but the newest is very tight-fitting, and the front pieces are cut in slanting points. They are edged with fancy inch-wide braid, the sleeves and collar being ornamented to match. Another style has very wide revers of a contrasting colored cloth, elaborately braided with an inch-wide band of velvet. This latter looks very well indeed, and a corresponding trimming on the pockets of the skirt is an improvement. A smart Zouave has collar, cuffs, and the deep wide point reaching to the waist both back and front of white cloth, braided with blue, the rest of the jacket being of Royal blue cloth. Another pretty Zouave jacket forms a part of a "cyclist suit." The material is of cinnamon cloth of light make. This is not unlike the Eton jacket, and shows the neat white cloth waistcoat with its close set of silk stud buttons.

## NEW WALKING SKIRTS.

All the new walking skirts are lined with a new material called moiré. It comes in all colors, from palest to darkest shade. Another new feature is the beautiful fancy checked silks in all colors for coat and jacket linings, being carefully chosen to correspond with the tone of the material. A very new material consists of striped Venetian cloth, the stripes being only a broad stripe of color, such as chocolate with a heliotrope line, a dark green with the light, or Royal blue with black. The face cloth is in new shades with a sort of granite effect. Then there are tweeds with finely marked checks in various colors and some light cashmere cloth for travelling or cool summer wear, in every grade of color, from dark to light. These latter are to take the place of the alpaca of last season. There are some pretty white and colored broad-brimmed piques for summer waistcoats, as well as some warmer tweeds.

The modistes say that the "dupe Soleil" or sun-pleated skirt, will be all the rage the coming season. It is a relief to know, however, that no pattern whatever is required for this expanding style. As a matter of fact, this skirt is an old-fashioned one, which was introduced at the same time as the accordion pleating, of which it is a clever adaptation. No one liked it at first, and it has been forgotten by the public, but since then the original diagram of the invention, showing a circle of radiating lines on a square with a plain space in the center, has remained in the mind of the modiste. A medium-sized skirt made in this fashion takes a length of material of about two and five-sixths yards by two and five-sixths yards, folded into an exact square. It is almost instantaneously streaked with formal and tapering stripes by means of a special accordion pleating machine, heated either by gas or steam, and thus describes the ribbed circle or wheel compared to the rays of the sun. When this pleating has been satisfactorily accomplished the little mound in the center is cut off for the waist opening. Each corner of the square is gently rounded, and then the work, thus recalling a drooping lampshade, is passed on and carefully mounted. This sort of pleating is utilized for Princess gowns, long wraps, and bodices. Accordion pleating will be more than ever in vogue this spring and the coming summer.

## RICH EMBROIDERY.

A great many materials covered with rich embroidery are being prepared for the fronts of skirts and for dress trimmings generally. Guipure worked in colored cotton will be much used and many of the transparent glass cloths with pretty Pompadour bouquets will add their quota to dress ornamentation. Accordion pleated lines are to be plentifully employed on canopies on the skirts and bodices, and coarse white canvases of various kinds worked in the faded colorings of long ago, cannot fail to be greatly in demand as bonnet, bolero, and other trimmings. There is a beautiful range of trimmings worked in paillettes which closely resemble the beetle-wing garnishes, and black sequins laid closely over one another.



The latest is smart blouses. A foundation waist of blue silk is covered with an openwork embroidery of grass lawn, the soft fulness drawn into a waistband of blue silk, tied at the left side into a big bow. The sleeves are absolutely tight from waist to shoulder where they are finished with a chiffon ruffle matching in color the grass lawn. To compensate for the plain sleeves this blouse has an immense collar of finely tucked black silk with insertion bands of grass lawn embroidery. It is edged with chiffon. The black silk neck ruffle is softened with chiffon.



1. This dainty green cashmere gown has a bodice in the form of a triple bolero hanging from the yoke of lace over Parma velvet, and revealing a vest of ivory chiffon, tucked and horizontally striped by lace insertion. The belt and cuffs repeat the Parma velvet. Cream satin ribbon forms the cravat.

2. Gray cashmere gown, the bodice covered with black chiffon tucked and overlaid with three bands of black satin. The yoke is formed of strips of tucked black chiffon and cream insertion. The sleeves and skirt are ornamented with clusters of tucks.

3. The sun-pleated skirt of this delightful model is made of black canvas grenadine, trimmed with rows of black satin ribbon. The grenadine is mounted on a silk foundation skirt, biscuit-colored, and the skirt is drawn through steel buckles, and lace hangs from the shoulders each side of a kilted grenadine vest.

other, and black and steel trimmings play an all-important part in the shape of bodice trimmings and boleros which are almost universally used. The dressmaker has really only to decide what form her trimming will take and she will find it already to her hand.

The season will witness what to most people seems a return to a very ancient custom, the wearing of a watch chain with the two inches or so of chain that carries the watch. Of course, all the old favorites that are supposed to bring happiness and good fortune to the wearer will be popular. Others, however, and these are in the majority, are purely fantastic and irrelevant. Among them are a tiny chicken modelled in gold upon a platinum clasp, a donkey kicking a turquoise football, a minute green frog crawling out of a gold envelope, a bird's nest with pearl eggs inside an old hat, a poodle in a canoe, and many others are noticed. Thus far these little appendages have not been formed with the idea of conveying any significant fact beyond that they may be expensive. The jewellers say, however, that if the present drift of sentiment continues, these little charms will come to have a language of their own before a great while.

The prophecy about the emerald is coming true. The price of good specimens is rising with the rapidity that always follows the smile of fashion. A seven-carat emerald was sold not long ago for \$100. The emerald is therefore the jewel of the season, its only real competitor being the opal. Diamonds alone are not so fashionable, the tendency being to mix them with colored stones. Good rubies still maintain their price, if they be of the true color, but they have lost much of their popularity.

One of the latest fancies that comes to us from Paris is a cravat of white tulle tied under the chin in a large fluffy bow. This can be worn with any dress and is said to be becoming to every style of face. About a yard and a half is the measurement employed for this pretty arrangement, but the dimensions of the bow should be regulated according to the height and figure of the wearer. The bows must be lightly though tightly tied. The centre of the bow should be securely fastened. Each loop of the bow is spread out fan shape, and the ends carefully cut, rest lightly on the bow to the right and left.

The soap bubble can now be rightfully classed among the bric-a-brac that makes life so charming. It is the result of a liquid obtained by dissolving one part of Castile or Marseilles soap, previously cut into thin shavings, in forty parts of water. When the solution is cold it is filtered

ed. This liquid is allowed to stand, after being mixed with two parts of glycerine to three parts of the solution. After a few days a white substance will rise to the top of the mixture and all beneath it will be perfectly clear. The clear portion is called glycerine liquid, and the bubbles it forms are of such strength that they may be kept in the open air of a room for three hours, if supported on a ring of iron one and a half inches in diameter, or allowed to rest on some soft woollen fabric. If kept under a glass shade the bubble may remain unbroken for three days.

It is clearly evident that Norfolk would such a bubble can be made. Fill it with tobacco-smoke, blown in through the stem of the pipe which the bubble has been blown by, and the sphere assumes a solid appearance. These bubbles are called Japanese crystals, and they sometimes look as if they were of clouded quartz.

## THE NASHVILLE REUNION.

Important Business to Come Before  
the Gathering.

Headquarters  
United Confederate Veterans,  
Adjutant-General's Office,  
New Orleans, La., April 15, 1897.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:  
Dear Sir, General J. B. Gordon, commanding United Confederate Veterans, respectfully requests the press, both daily and weekly, of the whole country to aid the patriotic and benevolent objects of the United Confederate Veterans by publishing date reunion is to take place at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 22, 23, and 24, 1897, by publication of this letter, with editorial notice.

It will be the largest and most important United Confederate Veterans reunion ever held. The personnel of the Nashville Reunion Committee, under the leadership of its chairman, Colonel J. B. O'Bryan, is a guarantee that everything will be done for the comfort and convenience of the old veterans and all visitors which is in the power of man; it is a splendid body of very able and distinguished comrades, who are fully alive to the magnitude of the work entrusted to them in entertaining and caring for their old comrades, and it will be their pride to make it the most memorable reunion upon record; and the citizens of Nashville are aglow with enthusiasm and patriotism at the prospect of dispensing their famed hospitality to the surviving heroes of the Lost Cause.

Also, to urge ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors everywhere to form local associations, and send applications to these headquarters for papers to organize camps immediately, so as to be in time to participate in the great reunion at Nashville, and thus unite with their comrades in carrying out the laudable and philanthropic objects of the organization, as only veterans who belong to organized United Confederate Veterans camps can participate in the business meeting at Nashville.

Business of the greatest importance to the survivors of the southern army will demand careful consideration during the session of the seventh annual convention at Nashville, Tenn.—such as the best methods of securing impartial history, and to enlist each State in the compilation and preservation of the history of her citizen soldiery; the benevolent care through State aid or otherwise of disabled, destitute, or aged veterans and the widows and orphans of our fallen brothers in arms; to consult as to the feasibility of the formation of a United Confederate Veterans benevolent aid association; the care of the graves of our known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camp Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, Johnson's Island, Cairo, and at all other points, to see that they are annually decorated, the headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of the names of our dead heroes, with the location of their last resting-place, furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps, thus rescuing their names from oblivion and handing them down in history; the consideration of the different movements, plans, and means to erect a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America; also, to aid in building monuments to other great leaders, soldiers, and sailors of the South; also, to assist in the promotion and completion of the proposed "Battle Abbey"; to vote upon the proposed change of the name of the association from United Confederate Veterans to Confederate Survivors' Association, and to change the present badge or button, which is not satisfactory, for the new one proposed, which is; and to make such changes in the constitution and by-laws as experience may suggest, and other matters of general interest.

Total number of camps admitted, 300, with applications in for about 150 more.

Following is number of camps by States: Northeast Texas Division, 81; West Texas Division, 55; Southwest Texas Division, 33; Southeast Texas Division, 31; North Texas Division, 17—total Texas, 217; Alabama, 89; South Carolina, 81; Missouri, 71; Mississippi, 61; Arkansas, 59; Georgia, 51; Louisiana, 51; Kentucky, 39; Tennessee, 34; Virginia, 34; Florida, 29; North Carolina, 29; Indian Territory, 12; West Virginia, 11; Oklahoma, 6; Maryland, 6; New Mexico, 3; Illinois, 2; Montana, 2; Indiana, 1; District of Columbia, 1; California, 1. Very respectfully,

GEORGE MOORMAN,  
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

## TOBACCO AND SUGAR BEETS.

Colonel Whitehead Gives Some Inter-  
esting Extracts to Va. Farmers.

Richmond, Va., April 17, 1897.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:  
As I am pressed daily for information about Cuban tobacco and sugar beet culture, soil, etc., etc., I think you can interest your country readers, and I can benefit some of them if I cut out and give published extracts from the various sources of information I received on these subjects. Southwest Georgia has, for a few years, been experimenting in the production of cigar tobacco from Cuban seed, following in the wake of the Gadsden county (Fla.) planters. I have received through a Virginia tobacco dealer, from a Georgia source, perfectly reliable, interested, and successful in producing Sumatra and Cuban tobacco, some literature and statistics, from which I make extracts, and do this the more confidently, remembering that Georgia is the most energetic, pushing, shrewd, and successful Southern State, and has earned fairly the title, "The Empire State of the South."

Below are given the extracts:  
Decatur county, Southwest Georgia, near the Florida line—The general advantages of this district may be summed up almost in the words of our advertisement to which you have replied: The famous old "speckled leaf" wrapper was grown here, and here only, for thirty years before the war; Cuba for the past twenty years, and Sumatra for three years with great success. Besides wrappers, the finest flavored Cuban filler is produced. Five hundred acres were planted in 1895 by one concern, and 80 acres by another. Yield, up to 1,000 pounds, and even more per acre; 185 cents sold; price, 15 to 40 cents.

A portion of this belt—embracing Roseland—is remarkable as tobacco land. Before the war it produced largely the "speckled wrapper" tobacco. Large fortunes were made by raising this "old Florida leaf," over a thousand pounds being raised per acre. Timbered land was often rented for this purpose at \$9 per acre, yearly—the renter clearing and fencing at his own cost. Within twenty years it has been found that the climate and soil of this limited belt are remarkably favorable for growing Cuban tobacco, both wrappers and fillers; but later experience having shown that the conditions are remarkably favorable for Sumatra wrappers, this variety is now also largely and increasingly cultivated. Two important tobacco firms—the Owl Cigar Company (Stratton & Storm) and A. Cohen & Co.—both of New York, have bought extensive plantations, and raised large crops of Sumatra and Cuban tobacco.

Last year these two firms planted over 1,500 acres in tobacco. The latter firm have also bought very largely, and are now packing. Neighboring farmers have received from \$20 to \$60 an acre for tobacco. The best has brought 40 cents per pound, and next year's crop could have (November 5, 1896) been contracted at 25 cents per pound as soon as cured, which is probably equal to 30 cents, if thoroughly dried. The northern quarter of Roseland plantation is "flat, piney woods." The rest is sandy, red clay hills, with large intermediate, well watered bottom, and rich "hammock land," so suitable for tobacco. A large part is virgin forest, offering plenty of "new ground," by many thought desirable for both quantity and quality of tobacco.

For an acre of cigar tobacco the whole cost (except superintendent for labor, fertilizer, and all expenses does not exceed \$35 to \$50. The horses, besides tending the tobacco, raise more than enough corn and fodder to feed themselves. Tobacco is usually raised in connection with other crops, as cotton, corn, sugar cane, rice, oats, sweet potatoes, and peanuts for hogs, etc.

The Bainbridge Democrat of January 21, 1897, contains four statements of farmers who grew tobacco in 1896, from which the following is condensed:  
G. P. Wood made on two acres 1,000

pounds and on 11.2 acres 750 pounds of Sumatra per acre; the latter brought 35 cents, and the average of his crop was 40 cents for Sumatra and 22 cents for other varieties. His whole crop brought him \$1,065.83. Besides, he grew a large corn and cotton crop, with cane, etc. He estimates the labor of his tobacco at \$25 per acre. His land was mostly old.

W. C. Gibson planted two acres of old land and two acres of new in Sumatra, making 3,617 pounds, sold at an average of 17.12 cents.

H. B. Griffin planted four acres of virgin and "with no help but one boy at 35 per month," made 2,900 pounds, which brought an average of 40 cents.

J. Elton Smith made on four acres of new ground 3,800 pounds of Sumatra, which sold at 25 cents per pound for the whole.

The average price of all the Sumatra sold was 25 cents per pound. Cuba a little less, including fillers.

In March just past 90,000 pounds of Florida Cuba sold for \$150 per pound. Yours truly,

THOMAS WHITEHEAD,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

## AFTON ECHOES.

House-Cleaning—Eloppements—Personal Notes.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)  
AFTON, VA., April 23.—Our Easter gladness of Monday fell with the thermometer Tuesday, when we broke the ice for our annual house-cleaning. Nor do I mean metaphorically; not a bit of it. We crushed the real, frigid few England harvest, of nearly half an inch's thickness, on the rain-barrels and iron wash-kettles, filled the over-night for an early, busy start. Ways of house-cleaning in town and country greatly differ. But be it city matron or buxom dame, each bustling—

Little wife,  
With her sweeping cap and duster,  
And all the brooms that she can muster  
For the strife:  
expects all other things to carry out the harmonious perfection of her ideas to the minutest details.

Though the most inconsistent of created beings, women abhor an inconsistency worse than nature does a vacuum. When she plans to do a certain thing at a certain time, she is going to do it. Husband and children, winds and weather, social amenities, and servants must give way, and each observe a strict consistency toward the one main purpose—any digression is a personal affront.

When the men have finished ploughing and the oats are in; when the early gardens are made and we "hear the first whippoorwill sing," we plant our roasting-corns and we clean house. Beside these laws those of the Medes and Persians were piecemeal.

The ham is boiled and anchored in the high tin-safes; the loaves are baked for a week ahead, and the dried-apple and peach-pleas-sweet magazines of despatch are waiting in rows upon the pantry shelf, like mutes at a funeral.

We are ready to clean house. Why the wind blows at forty-five miles a minute, and we have winter instead of spring, balmy warmth is none of our concern. We clean house. Mary Jane breaks the ice and John Henry wisely holds his tongue. In and out he comes and goes, with a dumb, pathetic look in his kindly eyes, but he "saw wood and says nothing."

"Woman folks is curious," I thought I heard him mutter yesterday, when Mary Jane, in her haste, mistook the baby for Rover and pushed it off the back porch; but he gathered up the leathery links of last week's doughnuts—his noon repast—and skipped out to the barn.

A couple near where the three counties dovetail together on the Ridge were married without the parents' leave last week, and another thrilling episode in elopements was barely nipped in the bud a few days ago. These couples are very young; not quite so juvenile as the runaways of Atlanta, but the best way to cure a love case is just that—opposition but fans the flame.

Mrs. Edgar Hayden and Mrs. Frank Noel, of Fluvanna, are visiting their parents at "Redlands."

The Literary Club had a most enjoyable meeting at Mr. C. D. Lipscomb's Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Spotts are in Waynesboro, Misses Minnie and Georgia Goodloe in Charlottesville, Miss Bessie Coleman over in the Valley, and Miss M. E. Downer, of Leesville, and Miss Mary, of "The Afton" were guests at Chestnut Ridge Thursday.

The new post-office granted between Avon and Onan, opposite Rhodes's Church, is barely within postal distance, but it all seems. Mr. John R. Rivercomb

is the postmaster. An excited scramble is now being made for the Afton office. Some anxiety is felt that this late freeze will kill the fruit; the high winds have been of great benefit.

In the absence of Rev. Hartwell Haw-  
thorn from his charges, Rev. James L. Robinson, of Afton, will fill the pulpits of Hebron and Crozet.

WARRENTON.  
Purchase a Farm—Delightful Entertainments—Religious.

WARRENTON, VA., April 23.—(Special.)—Mr. Appleton, of New York, and one of the same family as the well-known Appleton publishers of that city, has just bought a small farm about two miles from town on the Springs road, and it is said that he will build a handsome residence there.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Asheton, of Rock Spring, were "at home" yesterday from 4 to 6 P. M., in honor of their guests, Mrs. Brown and her daughter, Miss Brown, of Philadelphia. The house, which is very elegant in all of its interior appointments, was made charming by the addition of spring flowers in every available place. Mrs. Asheton was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Wade-Dalton, Miss Lucy Stone presided at one of the punch bowls, and Miss Brown at the other. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Lee Fleming, Major Taylor Scott and the Misses Scott, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. B. Portman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barker, Mrs. Andrew Low, Mrs. John Bell, Mrs. John G. Barnard, Rev. G. Otis Meade, Misses Mary Scott, Emily Forbes, Evelyn Wade-Dalton, Nannie Spelman, Annie and Ellie Day, Agnes Payne, Alice Payne, Mary Hicks, and Lizzie Fair, and Messrs. John D. Hoot, H. H. Carr, J. K. Maddux, N. B. Boyan, Markham Payne, and Dr. R. H. Hicks.

Rev. W. P. Hines is preaching a series of interesting sermons at the Baptist church to a large congregation. The music is a beautiful feature of these services. Under the management of Mr. J. T. Preston, a large choir has been thoroughly drilled.

Miss Adams, a sister of Mrs. George W. Hunton, died at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Hunton yesterday morning. Miss Adams has been visiting her sister for some time, and was in very delicate health. She finally had congestion of the lung.

Miss Charlotte Nelson returned to-day from a winter in Clarke, with her sister, Mrs. Hugh Nelson, of "Long Branch." Mrs. P. W. Charrington is in Clarke this week with her mother and father, Major and Mrs. Beverly Randolph.

NORTHUMBERLAND.  
The Frost and the Tomato Crop—The Mails.

HEATHSVILLE, VA., April 23.—(Special.)—If the few reports that have come in from the surrounding country are true indications of the condition of the early tomato crop since the cold snap and frosty nights of this week, then, indeed, has havoc and desolation been wrought to the bright prospects of the early tomato raisers. The beautiful weather of last week was tempting and many thousands of plants were put out. I have reason to believe that not only all of these have been killed by the chilling frosts, but that many in the hot-beds are dead as well. There is no means of ascertaining the loss, but to many of our farmers it means months of labor and care thrown away, besides the expense of fitting up many plantings and transplanting beds. The destruction has very probably been general, but there remains a hope that possibly a few beds have been kept in reserve and that some may not have suffered entire loss of their crops.

MAIL FACILITIES.  
On last Monday Contractor Rowe made the first trip over the new mail route from Heathsville and intermediate points to Merrypoint, connecting daily with Richmond. The first day the mail from Urbanna arrived too late to connect with the steam ferry across the Rappahannock, and no connection was made. On Tuesday, however, we had the pleasure of getting the daily Dispatch from Richmond on the day of publication, the paper reaching us at 8 P. M. If the connections can be made with certainty, the new route will prove to be of the greatest convenience, and the only regret is that we have not had it years ago.

FISHING.  
There is now practically no market for herring in the cities, and the fishermen have ceased shipping to a great extent. In spite of their comparative scarcity early in the season, they seem to be plentiful now, and are being sold at the rate of about 75 cents per 1,000, to be used for compost purposes. Your correspondent noticed a heap of 50,000 of these shining fish just taken from the traps, on one of our wharves a few days since, which he was informed would be used for this purpose.

Preparations are being made at Coan Baptist church for the reception of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Northern Neck Sunday-School Convention.

THREE EX-PRESIDENTS' SONS.  
Alan Arthur's Turn—His Candidacy for Ambassador to the Hague.

(New York Sun.)  
Alan Arthur, son of President Chester A. Arthur, is a candidate for Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands ("The Hague"), to succeed William E. Quinby. Young Mr. Arthur's petition has been signed by many New York State Republicans who knew his father.

Young Mr. Arthur has lived in England and France the greater part of the time since his father's death. He arrived in America soon after President McKinley was elected. Colonel Frederick D. Grant, son of Colonel "Fishes" E. Grant, did not have much luck with the McKinley administration, Harrison made him Minister to Austria, and he was a candidate for reappointment to that diplomatic post. So was General John A. Logan, the vice-presidential candidate on the Blaine ticket in 1884. Mrs. John A. Logan lives in Washington, and she brought power to the White House. So was General Grant's friend, Assistant Secretary of War of the late administration, who was not up to his ears in it.

Ex-President Cleveland has no sons for future Democratic Presidents to reward. Robert T. Lincoln was a Cabinet officer and Minister to England, and is now a prosperous lawyer in Chicago. Miss Nellie Arthur, who was her father's pride and pet in the White House, is now a handsome young woman, and lives with her aunt, Mrs. McElroy. "Manny" Logan's sister, in Albany, Mrs. McElroy lived at the White House when her brother was President. Alan Arthur is not a bit like his distinguished father in appearance.

At one time Chester A. Arthur was looked upon as one of the handsomest men in the United States. Alan Arthur is 6 feet tall, and stoop-shouldered, his face is wan, his hair and eyes are raven black, and he has almost a shambling walk. A President Arthur did not leave a fortune.

A Fitting Title.  
(Philadelphia North American.)  
"I think I'll call my new farce-comedy, 'Chestnuts,'" said McElroy.

"Why?"  
"Oh! because the critics will be sure to roast it!"

A Soft Answer.  
(Boston Traveller.)  
Mr. Fussy: I don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves, when you have nothing to fill them.

Mrs. Fussy: Do you fill your high hat?

A REDFERN TOILETTE.  
This chic gown of pale-gray fine faced cloth is ornamented with a tracery of black braid and gray cords. The full vest is of black velvet. The hat which gives the necessary touch of color is red—trimmed with a wreath of cherries and a drapery of red chiffon.

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